

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XIV. NO. 48.

"CLOSED" SHOP AND "OPEN"

TWIN OPPOSITES

The opposing cries, now going up in the land, of "The Closed Shop!" and "The Open Shop!" are both false cries. The one, and the other, is an attempt to graft Wrong upon an implied foundation of Right. They are both appeals to a superstition—the one to the superstition that seeks to blast us impious whosoever should dare to look behind the cloak of "Unionism", and ascertain whether it is Unionism, indeed, that is cloaked; the other to the superstition that equally seeks to blast as impious whosoever should dare to look behind the cloak of "Freedom", and ascertain whether it is Freedom, indeed, that is cloaked. The former cry is set up by Gompersism, the latter by Parryism.

The Union of the Working Class is an organization of, for and by wage slaves. Accordingly, such an organization recognizes only one dividing line—the line that divides the Working Class from the Capitalist Class, the plundered from the plunderer. Any organization that claims to be a Union and yet recognizes or raises any other line of demarcation is an impostor. The name of "Union" which it assumes is the false colors of the pirate to escape detection, it is the cloak of Labor to conceal the cloven hoof of Capitalism. It is a legitimate endeavor with the latter organization to seek to bar out workingmen. Seeing that the additional lines of demarcation which such an alleged Union draws, dismembers the Working Class, it is clear that the dismembering element has no use for the other. Accordingly, the cry "The Closed Shop" means the shop closed against all those members of the Working Class whom artificial lines separate from their fellow wage slaves; it means the exclusion of all those members of the Working Class who are barred out by high walls of initiation fees, high dues, frequent assessments, apprenticeship regulations, etc., or who are thrown out for the exercise of free speech and criticism. As a consequence that can not be run away from, the cry of "The Closed Shop!" proceeds from a quarter in which Capital and Labor are seen to be hand-in-glove, despite the periodical ruptures between them, which ruptures, however, indicate no radical differences but, on the contrary, only emphasize the intimacy of their relations—just as the periodical spittings, scratchings and caterwaulings of tomcats and she-cats together only betoken the intimacy of their rapprochements. It is an observation imputed to the observing Lincoln that the more "quarrels" there are between black cats, the more numerous are the black kittens. And so also it can be said with unerring aim that, the affluence and power for oppression enjoyed by the Capitalist Class can be exactly gauged by the number of these "family rows" between Gompersism and Capitalism: in the measure that they spat, scratched and interwaled at each other Capitalism grew in riches and its arm strengthened. The long and short of all this is that the Gompers alleged style of "Unionism" is not of, for and by the wage slave, but OF the wage slave, run BY the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, and FOR the benefit of capitalism. Ilona side Unionism has no workingmen to be close-knapped against; it is only the fraudulent capitalist substitute of so-called Unionism that has.

The case is just as clear in regard of the Parryite cry of "Freedom!" implied in the cry of "The Open Shop!" He is not "free" to act whom a conflagration is kindled behind, and the only way of egress left to him is an open window from a sixth story. When he leaps out and down and breaks his neck he was COMPELLED to. Equity, that part of justice-prudence that Parryism would burn out of its own law books, has long ago and eloquently pronounced itself upon the subject. "Fraud" is the name with which it stigmatizes the alleged contract obtained under circumstances of distress. The "open shop" of Parryism is an open window of a sixth story with the workingman between that and the conflagration of capitalist conditions raging behind him. Parryism says in substance that the capitalist conflagration is the ideal social condition; it seeks to inculcate the falsehood into the minds of the workers; it seeks to keep them in ignorance of the means to put out the fire and of other means of egress; it sets up the preposterous claim that unless the

workers are scorched they can not be happy; and in order to prove how frisky they can be under capitalism it opens its sixth story window and says: "Jump!"

Sad were the plight of the worker if his were really the Hobson's choice between the "Closed Shop" of the Hannaized Gompers "Union" which is to plumb him and keep him from unity with his fellows, or the "Open Shop" of Parryism, into which he is to fall and break his neck. But the choice is not so limited. Years ago the corner-stone was laid for the economic organization of Labor that will keep the worker free from being engulfed in either abyss. Other stones have since followed. At hand, it is to be hoped, is the rise of the new economic structure to whom the "Closed Shop" of Gompersism will be an un-meaning term, seeing that the new Union will be organized, NOT AGAINST LABOR but AGAINST CAPITALISM; and to whom the "Open Shop" of Parryism will be a thing to laugh at, seeing that the new Union will not be built with the Parry blinckers clapped to its eyes so as to prevent it from discovering other means of escaping the conflagration of capitalism than by jumping down from sixth story windows.

LABOR ADRI. L.

German Publication Gives International Strikes Statistics for December.

According to the "Labor Market News", a German publication, 61 strikes as against 100 in November and 77 in December 1903, were inaugurated in December 1904 in Germany, France and England. In England and France, where the number of strikers has already been ascertained, only 3,940 workingmen struck in December 1904, as against 25,421 in November and 12,509 in December 1903. In England only in the textile branch the number of strikers shows an increase. The late improvement in the cotton industry has not alone encouraged the workingmen to resist attempts to lower their working condition, but also to demand an increase of wages. In all, three strikes took place in the textile branch, participated in by 538 workingmen. Outside of this there was only one strike in each of three branches. During the whole year of 1904 there were in England 219 strikes which affected 82,767 workers as against 349 strikes, participated in by 112,905 persons in 1903.

In detail these strikes and strikers subdivide as follows:

Branches		Strikes	
1903	1904	1903	1904
Mining	114	90,61,082	43,119
Metals, Machinery and ship-building	75	64,81,544	11,267
Textile industry	51	51	9,084 12,751
Clothing	24	24	2,470, 1,391
Building trade	40	34	3,560, 8,023
Transportation	15	9	2,162, 1,780
Other trades	30	38	2,710, 3,824

The strike movement was the most intense in the mining and allied trades, followed in the second place by the textile branch and in the third place by the metal and machinery trades, including shipbuilding. Still more than in other countries the strike movement receded in France during December. Only 22 strikes were inaugurated as against 40 in November and 34 in December 1903. The number of strikers, still 20,661 in November, amounted to 2,766 as against 8,882 in December 1903. Still in spite of the disinclination to strike, the majority of the strikes were of an aggressive nature. The duration of the individual strikes was comparatively short. Of 17 strikes, none lasted above 16 days. As far as the result of the strikes is concerned, the many defeats demonstrated that the condition of the market was very unfavorable for the workingmen. Of the 24 strikes which ended in December only 4 were successful 11 ended by arbitration and 9 by downright defeat. Of the strikes in Belgium, the one in Borinage, against a reduction in wages, should be mentioned. In Italy it was fairly quiet, there was only one strike, that of the longshoremen in Venice. Also in Russia during December the working class was still quiet. Outside of Baku, no walkout of consequence is on record. A mine workers strike of importance took place in Australia. In New Castle, a port almost as important as Sidney, the miners employed in the coal mines in the immediate vicinity of the town walked out. Their total number amounted to about 5,000.

G. O.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT

EMPLOYEES ISSUE ADDRESS ON THE TENDENCIES AND EVILS OF THEIR INDUSTRY.

Increase In Family Hotels and Apartment Houses Augmenting Their Number—Low Wages, Long Hours, Inferior Accommodations, Employment Agencies, and Their Remedy.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance of this city has issued the following address, which, owing to its contents, is worthy of general perusal, as well as circulation among those employed in hotels and restaurants:

To the Hotel and Restaurant Employees of Greater New York, Greeting:

Fellow Workingmen and Women—You surely must all be well aware of the deplorable conditions existing in the industry at which we, in our various capacities, work for a living. You must also feel that you would like to see something done to change those conditions and put a stop to the slavery which we all meet so much of in the places where we work, whether we be waiters, cooks, bartenders, stewards, store-room employees, firemen, engineers, dishwashers, silvermen, porters, oyster-men, checkers, cashiers, chambermaids, linewomen, laundry workers, or at any other job known to our industry.

Just think of the trouble, meanness, insult, the cheap trickery and petty fraud, a waiter, for instance, has got to run up against both in getting and holding any kind of a job. The employers in order to run their establishments cheaper and make more profits, have slowly but surely got the waiters particularly to where they must accept very small wages and depend on tips to make up enough to enable them to at all live in any kind of decent manner. And again, the system of securing employment has become so corrupted as to be a standing grievance not only to waiters and cooks but to all the members of our calling. The old grievance which exists in so many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and in many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a shot one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies", which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain

TRADES UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES

1742-1905

BULWARK OF CAPITALISM OR FRAMEWORK OF SOCIALISM?

AN HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

BY JUSTUS EBERT, N. Y. CITY.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

There is yet another phase of the Federation that it is at variance with the historical tendencies of the American movement, that must be touched upon before we can conclude this statement of its development. Reference is here made to the Federation's alliance with the ultra-capitalists of this country, through the National Civic Federation. The National Civic Federation was inspired by Ralph M. Eastley, a professional "social engineer"; and launched by the late Senator Mark Hanna, Bismarckian opponent of labor, turned Republican national leader and capitalist diplomat. As is now generally believed, the National Civic Federation was formed to keep the working class in line with ultra-capitalist interests during the American commercial invasion of Europe. Of course, the pretense was to "permanently benefit the mutual interests of capital and labor through the principles of conciliation and arbitration". The Federation of Labor believes in the mutual interests of capital and labor, so it logically was bound to join forces with the socially engineered and inspired National Civic Federation. The modus operandi of the National Civic Federation was simplicity itself. Where wages were increased, prices were increased also, but in far greater proportion. Bureau of Labor reports show wages to have increased 16 per cent. Commercial agency reports show prices to have gone up 46 per cent. Where possible, trade agreements were entered into, that is, agreements regarding hours, wages, employment, etc., and providing for arbitration and conciliation, were made between employer and employee. Where such a trade agreement existed, and the union men, resenting its open and continued violation, struck for its enforcement, there scabs would be sent by the A. F. of L. union interested to take the strikers' places. This was notably the case in the longshoremen's strike in Buffalo and other lake ports. Where there was no trade agreement and a strike occurred, a committee composed of labor leaders and capitalists (a portion of the latter being euphoniously dubbed "representatives of the impartial and suffering public"), was selected to settle it. They generally did, most effectively, as we shall see. Under this plan, the strikers returned to work "pending arbitration," only to find scabs filling their places, their demands entirely ignored and new impositions practiced upon them, under the agreement to return to work. This was the case in the strike of the Boston teamsters, the San Francisco iron workers, and other instances too numerous to mention. Where this was not the case, where differences were adjusted to the "mutual satisfaction" of both sides, i.e., arbitrated, the result was more wages for the men, with a greater proportion in increased output for the capitalists, as John Mitchell has shown in his figures on wages and output in coal mining. The "mutuality of interests," under the Civic Federation plan, is very much that of the wife, who is reported to have said; "Hubby, what's yours is ours and what is ours is mine."

THE ODIOUS CAPITAL-LABOR COMBINES.

It was said above, "As is now generally believed, the National Civic Federation was formed to keep the working class in line with capitalist interests during the American commercial invasion of Europe." It is also now generally believed that the National Civic Federation was formed to promote the interests of one set of capitalists against another. Baer, the divine head of the coal trust, made it plain that Mitchell and Hanna, backed by the National Civic Federation, were united in an attempt to advance bituminous coal interests in anthracite markets. The attacks of Parry and the National Manufacturers' Association upon the National Civic Federation, to all appearances, also proceed from economic causes produced by the alliance between the Federation and the ultra-capitalists. Certain it is, that since the inception of the National Civic Federation, combinations of labor unions with employers' associations, for the purpose of monopolizing industry, via the trade agreements, have become numerous and scandalous. The truth of this, the exposé of the Chicago labor-capital combine by Ray Stannard Baker, and the onslaughts of Theodore Starratt against the New York City Building Employers' Association, leave no room to doubt. These exposés reveal a condition of affairs totally unknown to 19th century American trades unionism, with its purely working class considerations—a condition of affairs in which capitalists and laborers not in special combines are opposed by methods which promote bribery and the destruction of property and life, causing widespread demoralization and injury. Thanks to these odious special combines, Parkers and "Weinheimer" are produced and industrial corruption takes rank with political corruption. The Federation and the ultra-capitalist interests of the country go hand-in-hand, to the undoing of labor and society in general.

A. F. OF L'S TRUE CHARACTER AND GROWTH.

To the student familiar with the history of trades unionism in this country, it is clear that Daniel De Leon uttered a profound truth when he said: "The American Federation of Labor is neither American, nor a Federation, nor of Labor. It is English, divided against itself, and for the capitalist class." These words become more profound when the reader knows that the membership of 2,000,000 claimed by the Federation is in large part composed of men forced into unions by employers who appreciate the strike-killing, union-scab-supplying and industry-monopolizing "trade agreement," and realize that conciliation and arbitration, as practiced by the National Civic Federation, is a good thing for the employer. These employers so much appreciate this kind of trades union that they readily agree to collect the dues of the union by checking off the amount from each employee's pay. This is done by the coal operators for the largest union in this country, the United Mine Workers. With employers finding such trade unions profitable, what is there to prevent their "phenomenal growth"? Surely not the resistance of the workers compelled to join them?

LABOR HUMILIATED—LIGHT IS BREAKING.

The American Federation of Labor, despite the large numbers forced into its fold by trade agreements and alliances with employers, is now a helpless thing. Its autonomous principles divide its component parts into warring factions. Fratricide occupies the place of solidarity. Centralization for united action has given way to the dictatorship of Gompers in the interest of the capitalist class. The industrial depression has made every great industrial

city, from San Francisco to Fall River, a cemetery for lost strikes against reduction of wages. The "prosperity" of the reign of the National Civic Federation has given way to the 1,000 "open shops" of Parry. Arbitration, as a preventer of strikes, is a failure. Strikes increase. Whereas there were only fifteen strikes in this country in 1855, the Congressional Report on Labor for May, 1904, shows that from 1880 to 1900 there were 127,400 strikes, involving 6,810,000 persons, or twice the population at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Everywhere, despite the "great" American Federation of Labor—which, its leaders claim, is destined to lead the working class of the world to victory—Labor is humiliated in the dust.

But every cloud has its silver lining. Into every life a little rain must fall. In the words of the Quaker poet, Whittier:

"Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low, sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear,
A light is breaking, calm and clear."

And so with the American trade union movement. The members of the constituent bodies of the American Federation of Labor are deeply dissatisfied with its principles and organization. Of these, the Machinists and Brewery workmen are shining examples. There is an increasing demand for a demarcation of the interests of capital and labor and for a more sympathetic and compact form of working class organization. This demand finds expression in the attack on John Mitchell, at the Miners' Convention, by Robert Randall, and in the growing opposition to the trade autonomy of the A. F. of L. These are healthy indications, denoting a return to the historical spirit of trades unionism in this country, but they are not new. The return to the historical spirit, on a plane in accordance with modern economic conditions, began in 1896, when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was founded. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the complete and mature expression of the historical class spirit of the American trade union movement, just as modern industry is the complete and mature expression of the spirit of early American capitalism, as voiced by Alexander Hamilton.

THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the direct antithesis of the American Federation of Labor. It denounces trade autonomy backed by capitalist principle. It strives for the organization of the entire working class on the principles of the class struggle. It aims at the unconditional surrender of capitalism on both the economic and political fields.

The Manifesto of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance declares:

"Capitalism has made it impossible for the worker to gain his living as an independent producer. By introducing into the productive industries mechanical powers, equal to the capacity of more than one thousand million men, it has reduced the workers to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the factories and raw material required for their operation. Thus the skill and muscle of the worker, his labor power, have become entirely valueless, unless he sells them to those who own the means of production. The workers' labor power has become a commodity bought and sold in the market like potatoes or shoe leather. Hence the wages of labor, the market price of labor power, falls under the law of market prices, which tends to rise whenever the demand exceeds the supply and tends to fall whenever the supply is in excess.

"Such being the indisputable facts, the general tendency of wages must depend upon the condition of the labor market; it will be downward whenever and wherever the number of available workers exceeds the number in demand.

"The old-style labor organization, which had its origin in England, and was imported from there to this country, is an attempt to raise the price of labor power by bringing all of its available supply into one combination, and thus dictating the terms of sale. That plan relies on mere numbers and does not take into consideration the following essential factors which tend to defeat the most numerous combination:

"1. The worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf until a better price is offered.

"2. The capitalist can do, in the labor market, what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can himself create a surplus by introducing machinery, thereby depressing the price of the article he requires, and, if a combination exists, breaking it.

"3. The capitalist can do what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can by means of the powers of the State, which he controls, declare every attempt to raise the price of the article which he requires a crime and suppress it.

AIMS TO CAPTURE DOUBLE SEAT OF CAPITALIST POWER.

"These three factors are all the direct results of the capitalist system, which has firstly stripped the worker of all possessions, and compels him, under fear of starvation, to sell his labor power to the capitalist; which has secondly given to the capitalist a monopoly of the means of production, and thereby enabled him by improvement of the same, to replace human labor and overstock the labor market; and which, thirdly, has made the machinery of government an agency of the capitalist class.

"And besides these there are other features of capitalism that operate to increase the surplus in the labor market. Competition compels the capitalists constantly to improve the methods and instruments of production; trusts and pools reduce the working force of whatever branch of trade or manufacture they take possession of; the concentration of capital in all its forms crushes out portions of the middle class and throws them into the labor market as proletarians.

"These are all important facts, and no sensible or honest effort for the betterment of the conditions of labor is possible unless they are taken into consideration.

"A serious consideration of the facts that control the condition of labor show very plainly that no appreciable improvement is possible as long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of production and exchange, and in control of the powers of government. It is plain, therefore, that all efforts for such improvement must be chiefly directed to the ousting of the capitalist class from that double seat of power."

WHAT THE S. T. & L. A. PROMISES.

This manifesto further declares that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

"Stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, aye, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts, we aim to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend, to wring such temporary advantages from the capitalist class as conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends

largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we make no promise as to that. We need not promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organization, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results."

This statement of what the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is, would be incomplete without a knowledge of its declaration of principles. They are as follows:

S. T. & L. A. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and

"Whereas, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore, It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of

theirs civilization."

BATTLES AND TRIUMPH OF S. T. & L. A. PRINCIPLES.

It was with the foregoing declaration of principles that Senator Perkins of California, startled the U. S. Senate in 1897, saying: "This is how the working class is organizing now." It was in accordance with these principles that the Pittsburg, Pa., Steel Pressed Car Company and the Slaverville, R. I., textile strike were fought and won. It was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the S. T. & L. A. men anticipated, with great honor to themselves, in the Morris Heights, N. Y., and the Bloomfield, N. J. strikes. It was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the American Woolen Company (the Woolen Trust) was given the struggle of its life throughout the New England states, when it introduced the two loom system. And lastly, it was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance voted for the Socialist Labor Party and its demand for the unconditional surrender of capitalism at every recurring election.

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

Since the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was launched another organization has arisen in the West with similar principles. It is called the American Labor Union. The cardinal principle of the American Labor Union is industrial unionism. This principle is defined in an editorial entitled "A Pickwickian Socialist," in "The American Labor Union Journal" for December, 1904, as follows:

"The economic organization of the proletariat is the heart and soul of the Socialist movement, of which the political party is simply the public expression at the ballot box. The purpose of industrial unionism is to organize the working class on approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Co-operative Commonwealth, so that, if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organization intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry and the sources of wealth for themselves."

This principle is the same as that enunciated by Daniel De Leon, one of the founders of the S. T. & L. A., in his lecture "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," delivered in the spring of 1904. As utilized by the American Labor Union, the principle differs from the underlying principle of the S. T. & L. A., in that it accentuates the economic side of trades unionism. Otherwise this principle recognizes the great truth that trades unionism is a part of the rudimentary framework of Socialism, forced into position by capitalist evolution. This recognition is in refreshing contrast to that bestowed upon the principles underlying the Gompers' A. F. of L., which "The Wall Street Journal" heralds as "One of the strongest obstacles to Socialism in this country."

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

The American Labor Union claims a membership of 200,000. The Western Federation of Miners—which made the grand fight in Colorado, for the eight hour day, against the combined forces of Gompers and Capitalism—is an integral part of it. The American Labor Union has taken the lead in calling a conference of unions favoring industrial unionism at Chicago on June 27. This call further accentuates the difference between A. L. U. and S. T. & L. A. principles in that it advocates an entire severance of the economic from the political movement of labor. Yet it is believed that this conference will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of trades unionism in this country. And it is fervently hoped that the conference will abandon the non-political attitude outlined in its call, and return to the historical spirit of American trades unionism by organizing the working class on the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

It will not be amiss at this juncture, when compromise is apparent in the call of the Chicago conference, to close with the significant lines of Lowell:

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith, how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,
List the ominous whisper from the Delphic cave within,—
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of
Truth.

No compromise! "Upward still, and onward!"

THE END.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

The Paris Commune

By Karl Marx, with the elaborate introduction of Frederick Engels. It includes the First and Second manifestos of the International Workingmen's Association, the Civil War in France and the Anti-Plebiscite Manifesto. Near his close of the Civil War in France, turning from history to forecast the future, Marx says:

"After Whit-Sunday, 1871, there can be neither peace nor truce possible between the Workingmen of France and the appropriators of their produce. The iron hand of a mercenary soldiery may keep for a time both classes tied down in common oppression. But the battle must break out in ever growing dimensions, and there can be no doubt as to who will be the victor in the end—the appropriating few, or the immense working majority. And the French working class is only the vanguard of the modern proletariat."

Price,
50 Cents.

New York Labor News Co.

2, 4 & 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Der Arbeiter

A Strictly S. L. P. Paper Published in the Jewish Language. Issued every Saturday Morning.

One cent per copy. Fifty cents per year.

"The Babbling Brook"

WHO LADY WARWICK IS, LATEST

S. D. F. ACQUISITION.

London, Eng., Feb. 9.—This is a tale of a "Babbling Brook", which like the brook immortalized in Tennyson's idyl, flows on its course through the devious windings of a chequered career. Also is this a tale of the mottled morality of the "upper classes" in British capitalist "society", including the most notorious rose of them all, His Britannic Majesty, Eddie, Dei Gratia Rex, defender of the faith, amuser of the "Jersey Lily", baccarat player and general all around "sport." And last but not least, this too, is a tale which throws what might be termed a "transatlantic flashlight" on the similarity of the make-up, freakishness, tactics, etc., of the American Kangaroo, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party conglomeration with that of the aggregation of "intellectuals", labor fakirs, would-be snobs and eccentrics composing the British S. D. F. outfit.

If anyone wonders why Spargo and others who migrated to Yankee land, found congenial atmosphere in the camp of Kangarooodom, he needs only to remember the old proverb about "birds of a feather" etc. Those of us here in England, who have kept track of the many-named American collection, have often been amused as well as disgusted by the way anything and everything that declared itself a "Socialist" was welcomed as a wonderful acquisition to the movement.

"But," the reader will be asking, "what has all this to do with the Babbling Brook?" Well, to know all about a brook one has to go to its source where it "comes from haunts of coot and hen" and trace its windings.

"Till last by Philip's farm it flows To join the brimming river."

American readers of the Daily and Weekly People are doubtless familiar with the name of Lady Warwick. Indeed, is but a short while ago that the capitalist press of the U. S. gave considerable space to yellow stories of "bilkanship" and "practical Socialistic" performances of the Countess, etc. And, is Lady Warwick? Ah, there's the point—and "thereby hangs a tail". And as folks within the tale are the tales of the "Babbling Brook", of the variegated

morals of the "upper ten" and of the "trans-oceanic flashlights". I come from breed of dukes and earls, Flow past the "Jersey Lily" And make a princely "liaison" Let hubby willy nilly—

With sporty "toffs" I flirt around In hunting field or carriage, My "code" calls not that I be bound By the love of marriage.

A deal of "blue-blood" game I bag, I join in wild debauches— With "Neddie Guelph"—the jolly wag Who gambles in the lodges.

But, once at baccarat they had A Knight who did some cheating— I "habbed", and Ned's Ma forbad Our "set" to give me greeting.

A circle now, perchance I sought When barred the Royal Heaven— There's "Labour politics"—great thought You see, I'm "more than seven".

Now for the tale of "aristocratic" rotteness which leads up to the "Flashlight." Most readers of The People are likely to know something of the career and reputation of His Britannic Majesty, the reason why operations have to be periodically performed upon his throat, the story of his relations with Lillie Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," the origin of the fashion of the "Alexandra limp" some thirty odd years ago when the court ladies aped the uncomfortable walk which his victimized wife was compelled to adopt. In fact, in Great Britain when "jolly good fellows" of either sex get together and indulge in "smutty" stories, more than twenty per cent. of them relate to the escapades, intrigues and vile debauches of the "noble" king whose loyal subjects slave in poverty to keep him on their backs. Some of the older Comrades will probably remember the "Great Tranby Croft scandal," otherwise known as the "baccarat" affair. At that time Edward, then Prince of Wales, with Sir Arthur Gordon Cumming (a descendant of the Red Conyn who, in 1306, was stabbed by Robert the Bruce before the high altar in Grey Friars Church, Dumfries) and others were staying at the lodge of some nouveaux riches named Wilson, if memory serves aright.

The whole gang were having a rare old time, gambling, drinking and indulging in the vile orgies peculiar to "noble" time-killing parasites of their ilk. One night when they were all pretty well soaked with drink, the worthy scion of the clan of the Red Conyn cheated so clumsily in a game of baccarat that the others caught on and forced him to sign a declaration that he had been cheating and promising never to touch cards again. In the event of his keeping the promise, the company pledged themselves to keep the matter secret. His Royal Nibs of Wales just then had a "liaison" (how much nicer those French terms sound!) so the gossips declared, with a high "sassietty" dame called Lady Brook, wife of the eldest son of a peer of the realm. Of course, in a confiding moment, Edward told his charming inamorata and the first thing Sir Cumming knew the Tranby Croft cheating incident was common property and "sassietty" was cutting him dead. Henceforth the "lady" in the case became known as the "Babbling Brook." Sir Arthur, trusting to the promise of his erstwhile chums of the baccarat board, instituted a libel suit to clear his name, and Wales and the others were dragged into the witness box where Edward made an ass of himself and gave the whole snap away. The Queen and princess were wild with anger at Eddie's indiscreet charmer and the prince was pretty mad himself. Consequently Lady Brook was ostracized in "Court" circles and barred from the Court Levees—those functions at which semi-nude women stand shivering for hours and suffer cold and hunger for the joy of being "presented" to royalty. This was more than twenty years ago and since then through the demise of the old earl, the "Babbling Brook" has succeeded to the title of Countess of Warwick. The Warwicks descend from the vicious old Earl of Warwick, who, in Kebbs' rebellion in the reign of Edward VI massacred the revolting peasants with such a vengeance that the other nobles complained that if he continued they would have no laborers left to till the soil. Despite royal disaster, however, she still had some pull in high "sassietty" until recently, when, it is alleged, she was detected at a friend's house trying to abstract some letters from a desk. This was more than the elastic sense of

honour of "sassietty" could stand and was to use an expressive Americanism, her social finish. Since then at assembly, hunting field, or elsewhere, she has been cut dead. Now, what was the poor woman to do? She had to find some occupation so as to keep on "babbling." So, behold, she took to politics!

I change from hunting to "hot air." I chum with labor shirkers, From swiping letters time I spare To flinch the brains of workers.

I chatter of the laborer's rights, Talk glib of high endeavor— Tho' freaks may come and frauds may go,

I "babble" on forever.

Capitalist politics are controlled by "sassietty," so the dear ostracised Countess couldn't get in there and very naturally decided that "Labour" politics was the bright particular sphere in which she should "shine" in future. And here is where the "Flashlight" on Transoceanic similarity comes in. The S. D. F. and the I. L. P. had a strenuous rivalry to see which should capture her as its very own. The S. D. F. won out, aided by the toadying of Hyndman, and at a public meeting in London she referred to herself as a "proud and convinced member." This mutual adoption game just filled the bill of her ambition for variety and notoriety. She appears at their principal meetings clad in purple and fine linen, wearing diamonds in her hair and on neck and arms, and painted and polished like an East Indian clipper on her first voyage. The S. D. F., or "Socialist" party of America (and Timbuctoo) also wants to be "respectable." Has it not opened its arms and welcomed to its bosom the reversal Hermons and others to furnish it "intellect" and "brains" with which to invent bourgeois platforms for it? And who will say that its counterpart the British Social Democratic Federation is not equally "respectable." Has it not its Hyndmans to graciously condone to uplift the unappreciative common herd, and above all a real live, be-jeweled Countess?

But some American Kangaroo will be heard exclaiming "that is 'abuse'!" and the British S. D. F.ers will re-echo the

Onlooker.

ideals. Among these and many more, on regular "field days", the Socialist Labor Party pitches its platform and rings the clear notes of the coming revolution. Mackay could never have written more descriptively of this place, if he had had a vision of it, when he said:

"Old opinions jarred with new ones, New ones jostled with the old; In such babel few were able To distinguish truth from fable, In the tale their neighbors told. But one voice above all others Sounded like the voice of ten, Clear, sonorous and persuasive— Give us justice! we are men!"

The American Federation of Labor "orators", who, in their usual ignorance of the spirit of their age, could not comprehend the true nature of "The Frisco Forum", with their common practice of calumny against what they cannot appreciate, dubbed it "Crazy Alley". It may do them some good to laugh at so much wit on their own part; but nevertheless some of them carry remembrances with them from it which are composed of very different stuff from the gold watches and medals with which they decorated each other during their stay in the city.

On one occasion Mr. Gompers was all but mobbed by a "Socialist" party crowd, which let him know that the rank and file of that party THINK him a TRAITOR, even if their leaders are too stupid or too corrupt to PROVE him one. On another occasion Gompers, Morrison, et al., came across a Socialist Labor Party meeting and no doubt they will long remember that there are some Socialists in this town who know they are traitors to the cause of labor and, moreover, KNOW HOW TO PROVE IT. Gompers, Mitchell, Tobin, Balhorn, Lemon, and their respective organizations, were so unmercifully put on the cross and so tightly nailed to it that a N. Y. State delegate of the cigarmakers who chivalrously tried their defense, soon found he had furnished the speakers with powder and would gladly have taken to fight if the crowd had not insisted that he should remain as a target. The banner of the Socialist Labor Party was, figuratively speaking, flung in their face, which caused them much dismay. The best joke, though, was to see some of them purchase our literature and hear them at a subsequent meeting of theirs, speak with "profound wisdom" upon the "burning question of Trades Unionism".

BRAVO, ERIN!
DUBLIN PROLETARIANS STRIKE CLASS NOTE AND RUN UP AGAINST CHURCH AND STATE ALLIED TOGETHER.

Scorning Purse and Simple Union Intercession, They, Though Only A Handful, Nominate Candidates and Force The Capitalist Class to Drop Their Political and Religious Differences to Down Them—A Defeat that Is A Victory.

(Special Correspondence.)

Dublin, Jan. 31.—At the recent Municipal Elections in Dublin the Irish Socialist Party determined to test the value of its propaganda among the working class. Owing to the state of the British Electoral laws and the tactics adopted by the Home Rule and Conservative parties alike, the contesting of even one ward is a work of considerable difficulty and of great expense; and as, numerically, the party here is small, even this effort necessitated sacrifices on the part of our members.

In previous years our party had contested other wards throughout the city. This year we ran the Socialist plough over virgin soil—the Royal Exchange Ward. On previous occasions all possible means were employed to secure the return of our candidates, such as seeking the endorsement of the Local Trades' Council &c., but on this occasion no such means were adopted. The class note was struck and the fight was a class fight, resulting in a struggle of intense bitterness.

Our candidates were, for Aldermanship, T. J. Lyng, a shop assistant; for Councillorship, John Arnall, photographer. Our opponents were, a Mr. Delahunt, a liquor seller and slum landlord, and a Mr. Doyle, a well known milk seller. These two men had the support of the official Home Rule Party. Not alone were our opponents possessed of all advantages in the way of hired canvassers, &c., but they resorted to the time honored custom of free beer distribution amongst those deprived unfortunate whose votes and services can be obtained by such

If, here in a country in a backward state of industrial development, a handful of proletarians can make so good a fight, what may not the comrades elsewhere, living under more favorable conditions for propaganda, accomplish?

Yours fraternally,

Joseph O'Kelly,

Secretary The Socialist Party of Ireland.

History in the Garb of Fiction

DON'T FAIL TO READ

The Abbatial Crosier

Another One of the Majestic Series Of Historical Stories by Eugene Sue, Translated by Daniel De Leon.

WILL BEGIN IN

The Daily People of March 6

Should Be Read by Every Workingman. The Daily People Can Be Secured for 40 Cents Per Month. 3 Months \$1. Address, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

What Is Capital?

By Ferdinand Lassalle.
(Continued from Last Week.)

Ancient civilization is shown by what Plutarch wrote of Marcus Crassus and his slaves: "He (Crassus) used to attend to their education, and often gave them lessons himself; esteeming it the principal part of the business of master to inspect and take care of his servants, whom he considered as the living instruments of economy. In this he was certainly right if he thought, as he frequently said, that other matters should be managed by servants, but the servants by the master." Contrast this with the words of a liberal professor: "Swiss manufacturers boast that they can manufacture at less cost than the Germans because the Swiss have no compulsory education."

We have seen that wages, on the average, are reduced to the necessary means of subsistence. But if this be the reward for labor, what becomes of the excess of the prices paid for the articles produced over the cost of subsistence of the workers whilst the articles are being made? This excess is divided between the employer and the other capitalists, pure and simple, such as the holders of land, bankers, etc.

We said that there is not a single

drop of the sweat of the workers that is not paid back to capital in the price of product, and that every pound through which the writer hopes he has succeeded in throwing a trans-oceanic "Flashlight" on freedom. This is the great acquisition of the S. D. F. ers.

Onlooker.

Thus endeth the tale of a "Babbling Brook" and the tale within the tale through which the writer hopes he has succeeded in throwing a trans-oceanic "Flashlight" on freedom.

Onlooker.

Say that that the total amount of the produce of labor during one year is 100,000 pounds, and that the cost of

the subsistence of the workers—in other words, their wages—is 20,000 pounds. Now, whether the employers are sharp or stupid, idle or industrious, the remaining 80,000 pounds will fall to the share of the employers, as a class, and how much each individual employer will receive will depend not upon his personal qualities.

Economics can only deal with the question of how much of the produce of labor the employers as a class can obtain for themselves, how much the workers as a class can obtain for themselves, and what quantity of the products of labor the individual worker can obtain.

The question as to how one individual employer can get more for himself than other individual employers is really a part of practical business, and in no way comes under economics.

All this shows that capital is not ever present, that it is not a law of nature, but it is the effect of certain historical conditions; and that its productivity in altered surroundings must and will disappear.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

means. They also collected thugs and bullies to break up our meetings and assault our members, while their friends, the police, looked on with the careless ease of disinterested spectators. They also had the support of the clergy, and no one who knows Ireland need be told what this means. The capitalist champions made a great parade of their Nationalism and posed as upholders and defenders of Catholicity. In a leaflet handed to the people at the Chapel doors on the Sunday preceding the elections they asked the voters to support them "against the Socialists." Lyng and Arnall who were trying to upset their Catholic and National organization. The hired slanders stooped to every villainy to prejudice the voters. We were described as atheists, freemasons, foreigners, &c., &c. But the gem of the campaign of Messrs. Delahunt and Doyle was a circular they sent to the shop keepers and professional people of the ward, who are principally conservatives. In this production they do not at all parade their Catholicity and Nationalism, but appeal to their erstwhile enemies for their votes because their opponents are "men of no property", and because "we are convinced you do not wish to have Socialism in Ireland, and we now invite you to strike a decisive blow at that propaganda". Nothing could demonstrate more forcibly how true it is that the capitalist class, when their power to govern the social opportunities is challenged by the workers, no matter what apparent political or religious differences they may have, will unite to preserve their common class privileges. Would that the workers would only learn this lesson and become animated with the same spirit of class solidarity. The union of forces triumphed of course. The following is the vote:

For Aldermanship, Delahunt (Home Ruler) 660; Lyng (Socialist) 116; For Councillorship, Doyle (Home Ruler) 557; Arnall, (Socialist) 134.

A second meeting was held on February 14. Three more names were added to our list of members, and letters were read from more, promising to join. The Building Trades Local Alliance meets every Tuesday evening at above address.

Every wage worker in the building industry is invited to join us in our fight against our capitalist oppressors and their bulwarks, the misleading pure and simple unions.

A hearty welcome to all in favor of a sound labor union!

Secretary.

ALAMEDA CO., CAL., ATTENTION.

Socialist Labor Party members-at-large and sympathizers of Alameda County, Cal., are called upon to meet at C. A. Johnson's home, 2131 Peralta street, Oakland, Cal., on Sunday, February 26, at 10:30 A. M. The formation of an S. L. P. section will be discussed, and a temporary organization created. Plans to aid Organized Bohm's work in this vicinity will also be made. Note time and place. Be sure to attend!

Entertainment Committee.

HUDSON COUNTY S. T. & L. A. Members of the Socialist Labor party, and readers of The People residing in Hudson County, who realize that now is the time to push the work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and desire to affiliate with the same, are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned without delay.

Ernest Aliazzone,

446 Central ave., West Hoboken, N. J.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

* CORRESPONDENCE *

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE S. L. P. IN MONTANA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At the regular meeting of the "Socialist" party local of this city, February 8, the following notice, in large letters on a blackboard, greeted Comrades Dwyer and Williams as they entered the hall:

NOTICE!

S. L. P. Literature must not be sold or distributed at our meetings.

By Request.

A member of the Socialist party, named Leffler, objected to this notice, saying that, in spite of the differences between the two parties, the Socialist Labor Party literature contained good propaganda material, with which every Socialist should be familiar. His was the only opposing voice, when another member, Dr. Calder, arose and declared that such action was justifiable, inasmuch as "the Socialist Labor Party had no respect for them" (the S. P.)! As proof the doctor misquoted Corrigan as saying in a campaign speech here last fall that the Socialist party consisted of a lot of crooks and criminals," whereas Corrigan simply pointed out criminal acts on the part of certain Socialist-party leaders, supporting his charges by quotations from their party papers. No one but Leffler objected to the doctor's remarks, although after the meeting had adjourned another member, Fox, expressed disapproval of the whole proceeding, saying it was the work of one or two members and did not express the sentiment of the local as a body. Anyway the "muzzling art" will be of no avail. The rank and file of the Socialist party in Montana are demanding Socialist Labor Party literature, and they will be supplied!

Corrigan's visit to Butte in October, and his vigorous exposure of the Socialist party and its leaders seem to have left incurable "sores" on the ananomies of the Kungs. What troubles them is the loss of their party's votes, which they ascribe to Corrigan's visit. In speaking of this point, one Ambrose, a prominent member of the Socialist party, in conversation with Comrade Dwyer and the writer, said Corrigan drove into the capitalist camp several hundred "Socialist" votes, "by coming here and sheing the people that there are two Socialist parties, and that they are fighting one another."

By the way, the same "Socialist" Ambrose, by his official acts in the Butte city council, has furnished material for a new edition of "The Difference."

Elected a member of the council on the Socialist party ticket in the spring of 1904, Ambrose nominated for president of the body one Ryan, a "progressive" Democrat, elected as an "independent" candidate. Ryan declining, Ambrose, together with his "Socialist" colleague Winsor, threw his support to McQueeney, the Republican candidate who was elected. On another occasion in a public address, while defining his position as a member of the council, Ambrose said that as long as the capitalist mayor, Mullins, "acted right, the Socialists were with him." Imagine a capitalist mayor or other official "acting right"—from a Socialist standpoint! But the rank and file of the "Socialist" party in Montana is beginning to realize the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and their organization, and the "rumbling volcano" beneath the Socialist Party may burst at any moment.

Section Butte, S. L. P., is not idle. Taking advantage of the present interest in the trades union question, the section ordered one hundred "Burning Questions of Trades Unionism" and twenty "Two Pages from Roman History." Twenty-six copies of the first-named pamphlet were sold at last week's meeting of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union. This work will be kept up and extended to other unions. About 3000 leaflets have been distributed from house to house in the city and at union meetings, and a large number of Weekly Peoples given away. A campaign for subs is the next in order, and will be pushed as energetically as time and numbers permit. Through correspondence, the section is trying to get in touch with sympathizers throughout the State, with a view to enlisting them in the cause of the party.

Comrades, everywhere, the future is ours! Let us be up and doing!

For Section Butte, S. L. P.

B. H. Williams,
Organizer.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 10.

STAMP IT OUT—IF YOU CAN. To the Daily and Weekly People.—When Lord Beaconsfield was Disraeli, he said that Fenianism must be stamped out. Now Bishop Stang says Socialism must be stamped out. General Halpin, in reply to the former, wrote a poem, "Stamp It Out." With apologies to the departed poet, I transpose his poem in reply to Bishop Spang:

Aye, aye, stamp away. Can you stamp it out!

This Socialist fight for freedom.

Your tongue is gib and your learning great,

But gibber and greater for this you'll need them.

With pulpit and press ye are fighting the fight;

And the battle's thunder grows ever louder;

But our beacon is shining ever more bright,

And our ranks undaunted are stronger and prouder.

Ye have sabered the father, the mother, the child;

Ye fear the truth, and the people's will;

In poverty's chains the workers grow wild.

At the sight of our martyrs' blood that ye chose to spill.

But stamp away with your cant and prayer,

With saber, gun, knout, and prison;

Till the Socialist light shines far and bright.

O'er a Working Class from slavery risen.

So stamp away, while the Socialists show.

The oneness of man, as your master preached;

While the blood of our martyrs will freely flow,

As we onward march till our goal is reached.

Ye may use the Christ that was crucified;

But cant and prayer will not avail.

When Truth, resplendent and fortified, Shines forth in our cause that ye now assail.

Aye, stamp away! Ye can't stamp it out.

This cause of ours, great, grand and true;

With class conscious ballot we fight it out;

Onward, Comrades, victory is in view!

M. D. Fitzgerald.

Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 13

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—To-day I attended a meeting of Local Canton, "Socialist" party, in order to see who belong to it, and also if there was any chance at all to introduce the Weekly People to them. After they got through with their business they had a discussion on "Incentive." This gave me a good opening, especially as the chairman called on me to make some remarks. While I started in on the subject under discussion, I soon switched off and asked them if they knew what was going on in the labor movement and then began to recite to them some of the "Volcanic Rumbplings," the substance of the Chicago Manifesto, Randell's speech at United Mine Workers' Convention, etc. Several questions were asked, and it developed that most of them did not know of the existence of either the Weekly People or the Socialist Labor Party. They were very eager to get a copy of the Weekly People and I made the proposition that, if they would give me their names and addresses, they would receive the Weekly People for three months free of charge, and would be called upon to subscribe for it themselves after that, providing they thought the paper is what we claim it to be. The result was eleven names, and an invitation to address them at their next meeting on "Happenings in the Labor Movement."

The majority of these men are young workingmen, who have lots to learn and are willing and sincere. One of them has been a subscriber for the Weekly People for the last six months. He has just given me his renewal for another six months. All the members of the local have been readers of the "Appeal," but seem to be disgusted with it, and I think I just dropped in on them at the proper time.

Enclosed you will find list of fourteen names for trial subs, and I shall do my best to get their subs at the expiration of the three months.

John H. T. Juergens.
Canton, O., February 12.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

(Continued from page 1.)
Labor Alliance, because it alone is formed upon absolutely correct lines suitable for the struggle with present day capitalism and its methods of oppression. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance not only recognizes that mutual antagonism which is called the class struggle, but also teaches its members that a most important part of that struggle is carried on in the political field where the capitalist class seeks and obtains the possession of the powers of government which it uses against us in the shape of injunctions, police clubs, militia bullets, etc., whenever we seek to wrest something from them or resist oppression on the economic, that is, the trades-union field. It further teaches and urges us to note these facts and to remember that on the political side of the struggle we are the stronger by reason of our numbers and should exercise that power, and instead of allowing ourselves to be made political scabs on election day, turn the tables on our masters by voting as we strike—for our own class interests.

Such are the principles upon which we propose to organize the workers in our industry: recognition of the class struggle in the shop every day and at the polls on election day; the need for united action in both directions by all the workers in an industry; uniform organization of all branches without any aristocracy of labor, forming one grand industrial body affiliated in its turn with similar ones which are being built up in other industries with the object of welding the working class into one solid body for the ultimate purpose of abolishing forever the system of capitalism which compels us to submit to the slavery of the present time, and the establishment of a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

Join us, then, and speed the day of our emancipation! Arouse yourselves to the necessity of striving to abolish the conditions that enslave us and our families! Why should we and ours, who are useful members of society, want for not only the luxuries, but, indeed, the bare necessities of life, all of which our class—the working class—alone has produced, while the idle parasites of the capitalist class riot in luxury and openly despise the workers because they think that they do not know enough to obtain what should be theirs? We have the numbers and the intelligence, why not utilize them? Wake up and help remove the causes of our misery! Away with small wages and long, irregular hours! An end to cheap food and unfit eating rooms! Down with the "saloon employment agency" and all other such frauds! Up with the industrial organization of the working class! Or to our final emancipation from the miseries of wage slavery!

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance, L. A. 1, S. T. & L. A., 177 East 85th street, N. Y.

S. T. & L. A. LECTURES

New York—at McMahon's Hall, 269 Third avenue, corner 142nd street, every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Admission free.

James Connolly will deliver a free lecture under the auspices of the Bronx Labor Union, L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A., on Thursday evening, February 23rd, 8 p.m. at McMahon's Hall, 2690 Third avenue, corner of 142nd street, Bronx.

Members, sympathizers and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Brooklyn—at Liberman's Hall, 11 Moore street, corner Humboldt street, Saturday, March 4. Subject, "The Necessity of a Working Class Movement," by Timothy Walsh. Admission, free.

Paterson—at Helvetia Hall, Sunday, February 26, at 3 p.m. Subject: "Socialist Organization," by Chas. H. Chase, of New York.

Boston—at Seaver Hall, Paine Memorial Building, 9 Appleton street, Sunday, Feb. 26, 8 p.m. Subject: "Shoe Production from Hand to Machine, and the Displacement of Labor Thereby," by Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem.

Woburn, Mass.—At S. L. P. headquarters, Main street, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 7:30 p.m. Subject: "Politics and Trades Unionism," by James A. Bresnahan.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At Florence Parlors, 327 Main street near Genesee street, under auspices of Labor Lyceum, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 3 p.m. Subject: "What Labor Expects of the Democratic Party," by Attorney W. J. Shields. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At S. L. P. headquarters, room 510, 19 West Mohawk street, on Monday, Feb. 27, 8 p.m. Subject: "Are There Classes in America," by J. W. Sharpe. Admission free.

Hoboken, N. J.—At headquarters, 163 Fourth street, Thursday, March 2, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Trades Unionism in the United States," by Justus Ebert.

On the Chicago Manifesto

From Edmund Seidel, Member S. L. P.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—The movement that the Chicago Manifesto foresees is fraught with one of two alternatives: the correct step toward the Social Revolution, or another 1848 June disaster to the working class. Which of the two the outcome will be, depends upon the position taken toward a revolutionary political organization of the working class. To leave the members of the economic organization unguided as to the political organization means little more, in my opinion, than the "no politics in the union" of the pure and simple; it means a division of the forces; the dissipation of the workers' strength; the continued reign of the capitalist class fostered by political ignorance. Who can doubt but that many dissatisfied elements with pure and simple official doings will go to the new organization, and go there still imbued with capitalist economics? Those elements must first learn Socialist economics and Socialist politics.

The evolution of the Western Labor Movement seems to me to show a succession of forward steps, and it would be wrong for us to remain away from the convention in June. We surely will lose nothing by appearing there and may gain much. There is a volume of truth in what comrade Philip Veal says as to those delegates coming into personal contact with the tried and true men of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. The lies and calumny circulated by the "Volkszeitung" cannot but be wiped out by personal contact. So let us go there, observe and have our say, and see what our efforts will bring.

II

(From Theo. Bernine, Member S. L. P.)

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—Industrial organization of the working class is a prime necessity for the rearing of the Socialist Republic. That organization must begin under capitalism and be perfected under the new order. The new unionism must be based on the knowledge that the new order will be wholly industrial, and that delegated authority will proceed from the various industries instead of the various geographical districts. However, the capitalist state cannot be abolished out of hand, but it is a matter of time and development.

If the above premises are correct then the following, taken from the Chicago "Manifesto," is incorrect:

"It shall be the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party." The promoters of the proposed new union may be aware of the fact that a Socialist Labor Union must back a Socialist Labor Party, and yet feel that it would not be diplomatic to say so at the present time; but the working class is not to be won by diplomacy; neither can it be led blindfolded into the Socialist Republic.

Finally, the Socialist Labor Party, being a bona fide party of the working class, cannot lend its aid to anything less than the organization of a Socialist Labor Union. Let this be fully understood and we can safely proceed with the work.

III

(From John H. T. Juergens, Member S. L. P.)

Canton, O., Feb. 7.—Regarding the discussion now running in The People on the "Chicago Manifesto," I desire to say that my views on the matter are fully

covered by the contributions of Comrades W. M. Cox and M. Rutherford. Let both the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. send delegations. No harm will be done by this and probably much good may be affected.

have been literally mixing my Socialist party literature with Socialist Labor Party propaganda work, and find it quite appropriate in spots. For instance, I have sent some of it back to Massachusetts where the Socialist movement "forced ahead by leaps and bounds," and last November slumped to half its supposed vote at the polls. Some I have sent into Kansas, where the "leaders" and "professors" of the Socialist movement are wont to invoke the Divine aid of an All-seeing God that He may enable capitalists and wage slaves alike to open the effulgence of their souls, come together, and make a heaven out of this earth. Also, where the Socialist city platform in Olathe, Kan., a short time since was reduced to a minimum of brevity as follows: "Shall the sidewalks of Olathe be laid with brick or cement?" Quite a little Socialist Labor Party literature I have sent into Milwaukee, the "Berlin" of America, where the Socialist aldermen among other things are interested in securing cheap gas for the small manufacturer. Also, I have sent the same propaganda medium into Colorado, where Socialist editors, representing Socialist organizations, and union officials, supposedly Socialist, prate 364 days in the year against a system that incubates Peabodys out of the right wing of capitalism, work and vote for a "good" man representing the left wing of the same system, and upon which their existence depends?

It seems next to impossible for a Socialist who is directly aligned with the union movement, whether in the editorial capacity, or as an official of the union, to place himself solidly on a political working class rock and remain there.

Is our system to be revolutionized behind the backs of the working class? Surely the Socialists should be above the policy, patchwork, poulcie and reform practices that have for years involved misdirected work. As for myself I favor industrial unionism, based upon working class political action without equivocation; declaring for the principles of Socialism, the world-wide political party of the working class.

I note that you are accused of "leaning" toward the Socialist Labor Party. That is not a particularly grievous crime in my eyes. Of course, I am talking from an individual viewpoint. A goodly number of us wage slaves left the Republican and "radical" Democratic parties, looking for a more congenial assimilation, and I suspect the same motives will actuate us in making another move if conditions and circumstances warrant. For the past year I

is aggressive; the comrades keeping alive a constant and unremitting campaign. They have a hall rented here permanently for speaking once or twice a week.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

E. H. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—All of which merely furnishes one more illustration to the maxim—"There is no rose without thorn." Unquestionably, a poor man's party cannot have all the funds necessary to start all the papers it needs. Some of its members, or people who may want to join it, may have the funds to set up their privately owned papers, and it may be that such papers teach the right doctrine, and may always remain true. To exclude such men from the Party, or to forbid them, in case they stay in, from issuing a paper may deprive the Movement of good men or good propaganda material.—All this is conceded. The question resolves itself into this: is the rose of absolute Party ownership and control, which vests the editorial management of its press in the Party itself—is that rose brighter and more sweet-scented than the thorn of which the Party might forfeit is long, sharp and prickly? Or are the thorns too many and flesh rending so that they choke the rose of Party control? The S. L. P. has decided that the rose of its control is worth all the possible thorns connected therewith.

W. J. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The pamphlet circulated by the "National Foundrymen's Ass'n" will be duly answered.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—First—

Whether the S. T. & L. A. will send delegates to the convention, called by the Chicago Manifesto,

F. J. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—First—

The Census of 1900 gives 106,650 Chinamen in the United States. Of this number, 78,219 are given as "males of voting age"; and of this latter

OFFICIAL

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held February 16, 1905, at national headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Gilhaus, Burke, Lechner, Bahnson, Kinneally, Olson, Crawford, Anderson and Katz. Recording Secretary J. Hossack being absent and excused, R. Katz was elected recording secretary pro tem. W. Teichlau was also absent with excuse.

Financial report for week ending February 4 showed: receipts, \$27.04; expenses, \$72.34. For week ending February 11: receipts, \$38.55; expenses, \$26.56.

A communication was received from the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance regarding representation of the Socialist Labor Party at its annual convention to be held in Lynn, Mass. The National Secretary was instructed to issue call to sections for the nomination of a delegate.

Section New York, through its General Committee, sent a letter requesting that a call be issued, in the organ of the party, for financial aid to Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in its struggle against autocracy. It was decided to issue the call.

Sections East St. Louis, Ill., and Duluth, Minn., report about local activity.

Eight applications for membership at large were received from Portland, Ore., as follows: R. P. Reiman, Thomas Regan, G. W. Johnson, James Walsh, David Kafka, Lewis Zimmwaldt, James Martin and William Hall. A motion was carried to accept them as members at large, and order them to form a section since they have the number required by the constitution.

Comrade Shaw of Reno, Nev., reports that the "Socialist" party local in that place has gone out of existence and that he is organizing a section of the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Chicago reports that Charles Pierson, an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, applied for membership. The section claims that Pierson was illegally expelled by the California S. E. C., he being a member of Section Detroit, Mich., at the time of his expulsion. The secretary stated that at the time of his expulsion, the California S. E. C. had reported that Pierson had paid dues to that body, thereby placing himself under its jurisdiction and that he had so informed Section Chicago.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee, in a communication requests an opinion of the sub-committee on the publication in The People of individual contributions on campaign lists. The secretary had replied that this was a physical impossibility, and even if it were not, would not be advisable, because it would overload the paper with columns of figures, all to no purpose. The answer was endorsed.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation informs the committee that it decided to send Louis Basky on an agitation tour and requests the N. E. C. Sub-committee to give him credentials. Request granted.

An application for a charter was received for Section Allegheny County, and was granted, but the secretary was instructed to inform the section that all those who had not signed the application blank must make regular application to the section. The members of former Section Braddock and Wilkinsburg, who now become part of the new section to be transferred in proper form.

The following sections reported election of new officers:

Detroit, Mich.: Salt Lake City, Utah; Roanoke, Va.; Cambridge, Mass., and Columbus, O.

Adjournment followed.

Rudolph Katz,
Rec. Sec. pro tem.

POINTED.

To the State Committee Organizers of Sections and Members of the S. L. P.:

On account of the few returns made on N. A. F. matter, the committee in charge decided to postpone the call for returns from Feb. 15, to April 15, and the final date from March 1 to May 1, 1905.

For the N. A. F. Committee,

Secretary.

PENNA. S. E. C.

Meeting of February 7. Comrade Denner, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and corrections made.

Communications: From National Secretary Henry Kuhn in regard to charter of Allegheny County, received and filed. From Correspondence Bureau New York, S. E. C.; Secretary instructed to formulate circular to be sent to all sections and members at large by next meeting. From former Section Allegheny County, per Remlinger, in reference to charter: received and filed. From Comrade Boch on vote and methods of elections received and filed. From Wilkinsburg: T. A. Weber elected organizer in place of Comrade McConnell resigned; and vote for members of S. E. C. From Butler, Pa.: Comrade Welding sends vote for members of S. E. C. also \$5 for N. A. F. tickets, three security stamps and donation. From

The nominations will close on Friday, March 24, 1905, on or before which date all nominations must be in the hands of the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

ON MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee will meet at headquarters, Linn's Hall, Third and Prairie streets, on Feb. 25, 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Organizer.

Erie; vote for Secretary and members of S. E. C., with statement that conditions were particularly favorable for agitation work there at the present time and expressing hope that committee will put organized in field at an early date. From Braddock: on joint meeting of Braddock, Wilkinsburg, and Pittsburgh; subject of charter to Allegheny County settled. From Comrade McConnell, suggesting that charter is not granted to Allegheny County without consent of Wilkinsburg. From Philadelphia Section; vote on S. E. C., and stating that the resignation of Joseph Campbell was received and accepted; eight Press Security League pledges, 25 cents per month each, received; also return for N. A. F. tickets very encouraging; also that the section is now making efforts to organize a local of the S. T. & L. A.; referred back for official information. From Comrade Katz, that several members of the Grievance Committee were self-suspended, being in arrears, and in lieu of this not being given weight, he wishes to appeal. Further action laid over until next meeting. Remittance for dues stamps received from Section Philadelphia, \$1.95.

Receipts \$6.05; expenses, 65 cents.
James Erwin,
Secretary...

MASS. GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting of February 12, in Section Boston's headquarters. Engelhardt in chair. Roll call showed Burnham, Schugel, Dunnack, Murphy, Mortensen; Engelhardt, and Sweeney present. Absent, Deans and Fugelstad. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, forwarding stamps and bill for resignation blanks. Also referring to the letter of J. J. Kane of Holyoke, to Massachusetts General Committee giving ideas on how to increase the circulation of the Weekly People. Referred to committee to confer with Connecticut State Executive Committee and Rhode Island State Executive Committee on three State organizer plan. From Section Boston ordering stamps and nominating J. A. Bresnahan for treasurer. From Lowell, on agitation. From J. A. Bresnahan, upon agitation meeting held in Lowell. From M. J. Quirk of Sanguis. From secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee on the three State plan organizer. From Section Fall River, upon holding successful meetings and enrolling seven new members; also a resume of the situation in the textile city, with the six months' strike as a background. From Section Lynn, nominating F. Bohmback for treasurer. From Section Somerville, nominating E. S. Mayo. From Section Everett, nominating H. C. Hess. From Section Cambridge, nominating J. A. Bresnahan for treasurer; forwarding list of officers and financial report for six months. From sections voting on amendment to the State constitution to strike out article III, section 1, and insert to read: "The cost of due stamps shall be 12 cents per month." Moved that Comrades Murphy and Schugel count and tabulate the vote; moved that the nominations for treasurer of the General Committee be sent to referendum, the vote to close on March 5.

From National Secretary Henry Kuhn on N. A. F. matter. Referred to agitation committee.

From Berry, forwarding financial report. Referred to a committee of two. Comrades Burnham and Murphy elected.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee report on the sale held January 28. Voted to accept and ordered to repay Scandinavian Socialist Club \$100.

Moved that Comrades Engelhardt, Murphy and Schugel be the committee to confer with Connecticut and Rhode Island State Executive Committees' representatives' conference to be held in Boston.

Committee to report the vote on amendment to the State constitution reported as follows:

Against	For	
Section Boston	0	25
" Lynn	11	1
" Salem	0	4
" Everett	0	7
" Woburn	0	9
" Cambridge	0	4
" Holyoke	1	6
" Worcester	5	
" Fall River	0	10
" Somerville	0	5
" Lawrence	1	5
Member at large J. F. Jennings	1	0

Totals.....19 76

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec.

55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATTENTION!

There will be a meeting of former members of Section Pawtucket, Socialist Labor Party, in Pawtucket, R. I. on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock. Former members of Section Pawtucket, and readers of The People are invited to be present.

Chas. H. Dana, Bristol, R. I.

RANDELL'S ANSWER

To John Mitchell, Labor Lieutenant of the Capitalist Class, to Appear in Print.

The Daily People of Sunday, Feb. 26, and the Weekly People of Saturday, March 4, will contain Robert Randell's answer to John Mitchell's statement before the recent mine workers' convention, when the latter caused the expulsion of the former for exposing his (Mitchell's) traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike, as per the address published in the Daily People of Sunday, Feb. 5, and the Weekly People of Saturday, Feb. 11. This answer is characterized by the same straightforward and careful presentation of fact that marked Randell's original expose of the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class. The facts cited will astound even those familiar with the career of the notorious labor misleader. The additional copies of the Weekly People containing his answer to Mitchell, will be printed, as a result. Yet to insure getting a sufficient number of copies for distribution, those interested in spreading the truth about the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and desirous of giving Randell's answer the circulation it deserves, should not fail to send in advance orders at once. The rates are as usual: 5 to 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 to 500, three-fourths of a cent; 500 and over, one-half cent.

Order some prepaid sub. cards now. Twenty half-yearly cards or ten yearly cards mailed to your address for \$5. They are easy to sell. Try it.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Two hundred and ninety-three subs for the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, February 18. There is still too much lagging. We can do lots better than this. Now is the time to do it. Don't be satisfied with three hundred a week. Make it four hundred.

Five or more subs were sent in as follows: Geo. Franklin, Spokane, Wash., 8; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 8; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., 7; A. Scheffel, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6; Section Passaic County, N. J., 6; 34th A. D. New York, 5; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5.

Order some prepaid sub. cards now. Twenty half-yearly cards or ten yearly cards mailed to your address for \$5. They are easy to sell. Try it.

LABOR NEWS NOTES

Come on, comrades! Line up. Here is Comrade Clausen, of Kalispell, Mont., buys 230 pamphlets, well assured for agitation. The comrades of San Francisco ordered ten Lissagaray's History of the Commune; Comrade Wilson, of Decatur, Wash., bought five Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." Vancouver, B. C., took 115 of the "Buzz-Saw" series.

Coming east, Denver, Colorado, took fifty "Reform and Revolution"; St. Louis, Mo., fifty "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and ten "Two Pages from Roman History." Buffalo, N. Y., ordered ninety assorted pamphlets and two "The Pilgrim's Shell."

The G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. took 2,000 leaflets.

Line up, comrades. Line up.

The new edition of "The Silver Cross" is now in stock. The price of it for all orders received after February 18 is fifty cents retail, forty cents to Sections. These same prices shall also prevail as to "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull."

There were only a dozen or two of each, "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull" sold during the week. All small orders, one or two books. Comrades, push these. Push them hard.

Centre most of your energy on the Sue books, and the literature relating to the trades union question.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Fall River, Mass.—Organizer, Wm. Swindelhurst; Fin. Sec., Geo. R. Rigby; Treas. Albert Barnes; Lit. Agent, Chas. Grashow; Daily and Weekly People Agent, Isaac Howarth, Jr.

Columbus, O.—Organizer, O. C. Steinhoff; Rec. Sec., Gustave F. Williams; Fin. Sec. and Treasurer, Oscar Freer; Literary Agent, Theo. Adams; Party Press Agent, Oscar Freer; Grievance Committee, Theo. Adams, Israel Hauser and Dr. B. W. Meyer.

Cambridge, Mass.—Organizer and Literary Agent, J. A. Bresnahan; Fin. Sec., Pils Fugelstad; Rec. Sec., John Wall; Auditing Committee, John Wall, John Sweeney and J. A. Bresnahan.

PASSAIC COUNTY, ATTENTION. Educational class meeting of Section Passaic County, on Friday, February 24. Members are urged to attend this meeting. Those having advertising matter for lectures should by all means get it out. If unable to do so, bring it to this meeting. Other members will willingly distribute it. Remember your mere presence is not the end of these lectures. Action alone insures success.

Organizer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., READERS, ATTENTION!

On Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2:30 p.m. at Beck's Hall, there will be a debate between members of the "Socialist" party and of the Socialist Labor Party, on the following subject: "Resolved, That the tactics and principles of the Socialist party represent the true interests of the wage working class of America".

In the affirmative—James H. Arnold and some other S. P. members. In the negative—James Doyle and Albert Schmitz. Each of the speakers gets 20 twenty minutes time, with 10 minutes each for the two first speakers to close. Let every Socialist Labor Party member, sympathizer and reader of The People, be on hand as ours is the challenging party.

The Committee.

DETROIT RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.

A monster demonstration in sympathy with the Russian Revolutionists, and to denounce the massacre and hanging of Russian and Polish strikers and demonstrators, will be held at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell streets, Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, March 5, at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, will speak in Polish; L. Goldburg, of New York, in Jewish; Herman Richter, in German, and Meiko Meyer in English. Admission free.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Workingmen, their cause is your cause. Be sure to attend.

LETTER BOX

(Continued from page 4.)

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS. GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA INCLUDED—This office desires to secure as complete a set as possible of the Preambles and Constitutions of your respective Trades Unions. Kindly forward. Since this notice was inserted, thirty-two have been sent in. Many more are wanting and wanted.

TO CONTRIBUTORS ON THE CHICAGO MANIFESTO—Received and not yet published in the Weekly: O. S. Columbus, O., and C. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.; A. B., DETROIT, MICH.; D. J. M., PAWTUCKET, R. I.; J. B., WEST ELIZABETH, PA.; A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.; H. B. G., PATERSON, N. J.; C. H. C., BRADFORD, PA.; G. W., DENVER, COLO.; G. P. R., STOCKTON, CAL.; C. A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; MURDOCH MCINDALLAGER, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND; P. L., DRAVELL, FRANCE; T. J. D., SEATTLE, WASH.; F. E. L., PORTLAND, ORE.; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

HOW TO GET SUBSCRIBERS.

To aid the Weekly People extend its circulation; order a bundle for distribution among your friends. Rates for small bundles are as follows:

5 copies, 3 months.....	\$0.65
5 copies, 6 months.....	1.30
5 copies, 1 year.....	2.50
10 copies, 3 months.....	1.30
10 copies, 6 months.....	2.50
10 copies, 1 year.....	5.00
25 copies, 3 months.....	3.25
25 copies, 6 months.....	6.25

Large bundles:

100 copies or over, 3-4 cents a copy.

500 copies or over, 1-2 cent a copy.

One of these copies distributed judiciously for a few weeks, will enable you to secure a new subscriber easily. Try the bundle order idea.

Watch the label